

MISS MARY MURRAY,

The Famous Soprano of the Olden Time, in Washington.

Her Reminiscences of Departed Singers and of Choirs That Are No More.

In a pleasant cozy little parlor at No. 47 K street northeast, a REPUBLICAN representative yesterday saw Miss Mary Murray. An open piano, a lot of bound and unbound music, vases of fragrant flowers, and several choice paintings on the walls were witnesses to the refined tastes of the occupant. That occupant, a slender, delicate lady, whose pale, spiritual face and fragile hands bespoke the invalid, was Miss Mary Murray, the famous soprano of the District a quarter of a century ago. The St. Cecilia of Washington song, the exquisite singer whose liquid voice charmed people of all faiths to St. Patrick's church, till the great auditorium of that church used to be packed from chance to entrance door, this lady had a magnetism of organ that fascinated and enthralled all who heard it. Though an invalid for years, her voice in speaking, at least, is still vibrant with those liquid tones, those bird-like notes that were the pride of the Catholic choir of this region a few years ago. They still fall on the ear as "soft as snow on the sea, and melt in the heart as instantly."

Miss Murray was the pioneer among great voices in Washington church choirs. Shy and retiring as a child, with the kindest heart and the gentlest courtesy to all, she added to these rare qualities a poetic imagination, on fire with love of melody, and an enthusiastic devotion to music. She was wedded to her art, and no thought, unfaithful to this grand passion ever disturbed the quietude of her soul. When she entered the choir of St. Matthew's, a mere child, singing as the bird sings—because she could not help it, because she loved it—she was a child, but her bill, the unusual smoothness and liquidity of her voice created a furor among the people of the city. The diplomats of Europe, familiar with the trained choirs and the cultured voices of the old-world cathedrals, were captivated at once, and still the little, shy, modest girl never thought what a great gift was hers, and never realized that she was that rarest of all gifts—a great singer. When friends suggested that she should seek the highest culture for her voice, she accepted the suggestion, and in her love for music never imagined that the organ she so assiduously cultivated was one of those infrequent legacies that nature, in phenomenally good humor, sometimes bestows upon a favorite child of hers. This cultivation, however, combined with her ardent love of music and an unusual power of developing the musical faculty in her pupils, has made her a very successful music teacher.

Thinking a chapter out of Miss Murray's reminiscences of the olden times would be interesting, the reporter asked her to inform him.

"I have been so identified with church and choir music that I am afraid I cannot answer the question as fully as you wish," said Miss Murray.

"When did you commence public singing?" asked the reporter.

"I commenced my choir singing at St. Matthew's when I was about 17. I do not remember the exact year, but I have a gold cross presented to me by friends of that choir, which bears the date 1846. So it must have been prior to that year that I began. I am credited with the honor of opening that church with my singing, but this is erroneous. The choir, a family opened the musical services with a piano. Then there came some trouble, the church was closed for a while, and then a choir was formed, some of whom were very fine singers."

"Did you lead this choir?"

"No, I joined afterward. Mrs. Anderson was the leading soprano—a very good singer. She is dead now. Her husband is in California, an editor and prominent politician. Mrs. Anderson, who afterward became Mrs. Nicholas Callan, was also. Miss Lizzie Leeman afterward Mrs. Drury, was also a soprano. Mrs. Anderson's daughter, Miss Kate, now Sister Cecilia in the convent on Connecticut avenue and teacher of vocal music there, was another member. Senor Pedro Daunas was the organist."

"A Spaniard?"

"Yes, a Catalan from Barcelona, who fled to this country from being concerned in a revolution there. Senor Daunas was a highly cultivated musician. He afterward became professor of instrumental music in Georgetown college, married a Philadelphia lady, and is buried in the college cemetery. It was through Senor Daunas that I learned to sing. I was a young girl, had been taking lessons in music from Mr. Platt, an English gentleman, and musical enthusiasm one night accompanied his daughters to a choir rehearsal. Senor Daunas, after hearing me, gave me a solo to render, and was pleased to compliment my voice and insist on my joining the choir. I did not need much insisting, for I loved to sing; and I gladly accepted the invitation. There was at this time in the choir a really superior singer, Miss Martha Anderson, who afterward married Mr. Young, a merchant of San Francisco. She was a daughter of the Mrs. Anderson, who first led the choir, and had a beautiful voice. You may judge that I was both young and enthusiastic when I did not think it strange to be made leading soprano in a choir, which already possessed such a voice as Martha Anderson's. But I lived in a world of imagination, whose genius was Song, and I did not think I lived a day if it was not filled with music."

And Miss Murray seemed looking backward in that rosy-hued past of whose musical life she had been so great a part.

"You know the commencement of the Philharmonic society, don't you?"

"O, yes. The St. Matthew's choir was the beginning of the Philharmonic. Besides those singers I have mentioned there were Mrs. King, Mrs. Burchell, Mr. Kieffer, and his daughters, one of whom married a highly talented man, Mr. Palmer, who afterward became a French, who was our leading tenor, and others whose names I cannot now recall. The Philharmonic society then was but a small organization composed with the grand society it is now. Mr. Palmer, who afterward became the organist of St. Matthew's, was a highly cultivated and able musician."

But wasn't it at St. Patrick's that you won so high a reputation as a singer?" blurted out the reporter.

"I didn't know I had won so high a reputation as a singer," said the lady smilingly. "It was while at St. Matthew's that I was offered an engagement in an opera company. My mother would not hear of it and the matter was dropped. I sometimes wish now that I had embraced the offer. But when Father Byrne came to St. Matthew's I left and became connected with St. Patrick's. Here a choir was formed, which was in every way worthy of the society of the church of Washington. Mr. Williams, who had been organist for a while at St. Matthew's, took a similar position at St. Patrick's, but didn't remain long. Prof. John Caulfield, whom you know very well, I presume, became organist, and the choir, an octet, and all of them cultivated musicians, sang Beethoven's music. There were Mrs. Samuel V. Noyes, soprano; Mrs. John Caulfield and Mrs. Mary Newton, alto; Mrs. V. V. Noyes and Prof. Thomas Caulfield, tenors; and Edward Jones and Thomas Cox, basses. Mr. Jones was a basso profundo. He had a wonderful voice of vast volume and depth and full of music. Mr. Cox had a lighter voice, but still a very good one. He went away when the war broke out, entered the confederate service, and died only last summer."

"What became of Jones?"

"He resided in Swansea, Wales, his birthplace, I think. He was traveling agent for a sewing machine company and is very prosperous. I expect he will revisit Washington this coming spring."

"Who was the other soprano of this choir besides Mrs. Noyes?"

"The lady smiling, 'I was the leading soprano.'"

"What was the range of your voice, Miss Murray?" asked the reporter.

"I have always thought that the mezzo-soprano was the true dramatic expression of music, and hence I sedulously cultivated that part of the register. I labored very earnestly to make my voice full and smooth and to

improve its liquidity. Therefore, the range which I thought I was best in was from G below up to G, second line. My best note was G."

While Miss Murray was talking the reporter heard a chirping and twittering out on the parlor balcony, and looking there saw a number of little brown sparrows hopping about, trying to enter through the closed windows.

"Those are my sparrows," said Miss Murray smiling. "I feed them, and they have become so tame they visit me familiarly every day. And as the reporter left he thought that as St. Basil's voice was so sweet that the bees used to settle on his lips, so Miss Murray's silvery tones had charmed even the English sparrows to fly around her windows and peck at her slender hands."

It is pleasant to add that the singers of Washington have all united to give Miss Murray a complimentary testimonial next Monday night at Willard hall. The programme then offered will be full of gems and the musical talent of the city calls upon all lovers of music to liberally respond to the compliment thus paid to the famous soprano whose voice a few years ago was one of the attractions of Washington.

FIRE INSURANCE.

A Defense of the Local Companies—"The Republican" Indorsed.

A DEFENSE OF THE LOCAL COMPANIES.

To the Editor.

SIR: There is, as you say in yesterday's issue, "no subject more important to a community than the indemnity against loss by fire which is sold by insurance companies." Statistics from the insurance commission of Massachusetts, and a general statement as to companies who have agencies here, but whose home offices are elsewhere, might lead one not familiar with the exact status of affairs to suppose that the best insurance for our citizens would be through the agency system. We ask the further generosity of your columns, and beseech the beseech for the home companies, institutions of our city, that they be given a chance. Because congress has left us without fixing that standard or supervision which is required elsewhere, is that any reason why these institutions should not be encouraged? The true way to obtain congressional legislation in this direction, is to foster and support these city industries. By throwing a majority of the insurance into state and foreign channels, this end is surely defeated. A congressman cannot afford to forget his own insurance company at home, whose officers may be his own constituents, but cares little for our city institutions.

We do not go to England or New York for our boots and shoes and dry goods, and yet how frequently is our boot and shoe dealer or dry good merchant insured against loss by fire, away from home. The money is spent for commodities here, but is sent away to increase the capital of other cities. Without any board of underwriters cutting of rates necessarily ensues, and frequently insurance is bought at a rate far below the honest minimum by an agent more anxious for present business than solicitude for the customer's interest. An adequate compensation in lieu of loss. Within the past two years two or three times an effort has been made to fix a minimum rate on leading kinds of insurance, which it was hoped would be subscribed to by all, or at least 95 per cent. of the companies doing business in this city. It was through no fault of the home companies that the effort proved futile. Several of the agents preferred a continuation of cutting rates and refused to enter the company. Thus it is that our institutions are misrepresented and often placed at a disadvantage, particularly in the matter of taxation. Each home company pays a personal tax of \$1,500 on \$100,000 of invested capital, while the agent of a New York or foreign company, with the exception of a small annual payment for license is entirely free from any form of taxation, and is thus placed on the vantage ground in this direction. A loss occurs, and how is it in the matter of payment? The rule with the home companies is a speedy adjustment and prompt payment. They ask no delay of sixty days, which the agents require, to enable the adjuster from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere to come on and settle the loss. The destruction by fire of the Jefferson school building a year and a half ago is an example of this, as both foreign and home companies held policies on the building. The home companies were the first to pay.

The paid up capital of the home companies amounts in no instance, we believe, to less than \$75,000 for a single company, while the capital and surplus of these eleven companies aggregate nearly three millions of dollars. In the absence of a board of underwriters, of congressional supervision, the public must look to the officers and directors of these companies, and the character and business integrity of these gentlemen must be the public index as to the matter of payment. The rule with the home companies is a speedy adjustment and prompt payment. They ask no delay of sixty days, which the agents require, to enable the adjuster from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere to come on and settle the loss. The destruction by fire of the Jefferson school building a year and a half ago is an example of this, as both foreign and home companies held policies on the building. The home companies were the first to pay.

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"THE REPUBLICAN" INDORSED.

To the Editor.

Your editorial this morning on "Fire and Life Insurance" is true and to the point, and THE REPUBLICAN deserves the credit of all who have to insure. And I am glad to know that you are going to show up the "wild cat" companies that are doing business here on a fictitious capital.

What we want here is an insurance commissioner, and one who will make all companies stand up to the rack. In New York city all insurance companies doing business there have to make a report every six months, and publish the same.

Our district commissions would do well to advise congress to pass an insurance bill for this district.

PUBLICOLA.

The Classical Society.

A select audience assembled last evening in the studio of Miss Ransom to listen to the reading of a paper on the author of "Home, Sweet Home" by Charles H. Brainard, a personal friend of the poet. The paper gave a concise sketch of the boyhood and youth of Payne and of his literary and dramatic career, together with numerous incidents of his subsequent life at home and abroad, concluding with reminiscences of his sojourn in this city and a touching account of his illness and death in Tunis. The paper was listened to with marked interest from beginning to end. Among these present were Drs. Reynolds, Temple, and Mitchell, Rev. Byron Sunderland, Prof. Dorey and Gen. Brown. At the close of the reading Mr. Brainard was warmly applauded and presented with a vote of thanks.

Opening Day at the Palais Royal.

The annual summer opening takes place next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. We guess there will be lively times at the Palais Royal, for special reductions will be made as a souvenir of the occasion. If we can judge of the present by the past it is a foregone conclusion that the opening days will be a success.

Marriage of a Washington Actor.

Mr. Frank C. Bangs, the well-known Washington actor, will be married to Miss Alice King at the Grove of Brooklyn, in the city on Monday. On Thursday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Bangs will hold a reception at the Arlington. The invitations request full dress and state that no presents will be received.

Death of an Old Cemetery Keeper.

Mr. William H. Lusby, residing at the corner of Seventh and G streets southeast, died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. Mr. Lusby was for some years superintendent of the Congressional burying ground.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.

The citizens near the corner of Duke and Columbus streets have complained of the crowd of boys who gather there every night. A deaf and dumb colored man named R. E. Lee was yesterday sent to jail for assaulting a little girl.

The funeral of Mrs. John Lannon took place from St. Mary's church yesterday morning.

Mr. John T. Hill sold the store corner of King and Alfred streets and also the dwelling on Alfred adjoining the store for G. A. McGaw, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary Cowling, for \$2,350.

Mr. Henry C. Halliwell will deliver a lecture on the "true dramatic expression of music, and hence I sedulously cultivated that part of the register. I labored very earnestly to make my voice full and smooth and to

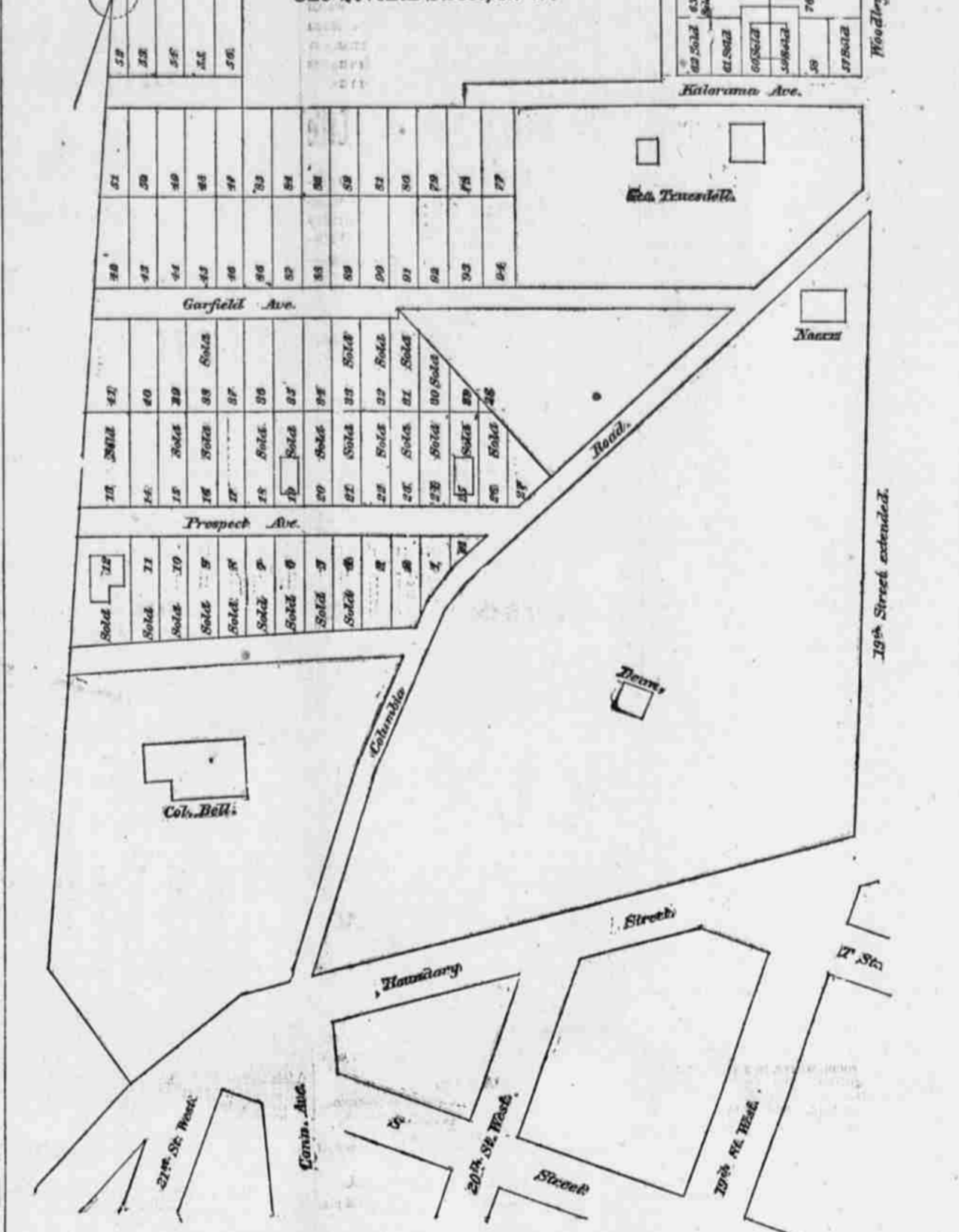
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS!

Platted and For Sale

BY

PRESBRY & GREEN,

529 Seventh Street, N. W.



INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

Examine Plat of Washington Heights, near Dupont Circle, at Head of 20th Street, along Connecticut Avenue Extended.

\$750,000 Invested in Elegant Residences, in near vicinity, within Two Years. One Hundred and Eighty Feet above Tide, these Lots have a Most Commanding View of the City. Thirty-five Lots already Sold to First-Class Citizens; Several have Built. Others Soon to Commence. We Sell on Easy Terms, and at Prices Sure to Tremble within Five Years. Call and let Us Show You the Plat and Property before Buying Elsewhere. Several Sales have been made during the Past Week.

PRESBRY & GREEN,
529 SEVENTH STREET,
FEDERAL BUILDING.

THE COURTS.

What Was Transacted by the District Judiciary Yesterday.

SUIT AGAINST THE DISTRICT.

In the circuit court yesterday the suit of Olive A. Hopkins and her husband against the district for \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Hopkins falling into an unguarded opening on Second street, near Pennsylvania avenue, was taken up and continued.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge James made a decree yesterday divorcing Mary E. Stroud (nee Worden) from Henry H. Stroud. They were married in 1877, and the charges were for desertion, and failure to provide for her properly, and adultery.

WILLS FILED.

The will of the late W. H. Herbert was filed yesterday. He bequeaths all real estate to his two grandsons and personal property to his son, who he names as executor. The will of the late Oscar H. Lackey, late chief engineer, U. S. N., was filed. He leaves all property to his wife.

"THE CASINO" INCORPORATED.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday for the "Washington Casino association" for the purpose of building an opera house and literary and musical resort for the advancement of these branches. The incorporators are C. C. Glover, Theo. B. M. Mason, N. L. Anderson, Henry Adams, F. H. Palmer, and Curtis J. Hillier.

THE RIGGS FIRE INSURANCE.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday for the Riggs Fire Insurance company. The company is to run twenty years, with capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. The office will be with Mr. Francis B. Mohan, 1901 F street northwest.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

The grand jury returned indictments yesterday against Cornelius Shea, false pretenses; William Robinson and William Batchelor, larceny from the person (two cases), and W. H. Solomon, grand larceny.

ORDERED TO EXAMINATION.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the application of Willis Fowler, student, was referred to the examination committee.

AN ORGANSIST SUES A PRIEST.

Charles J. Baur, by his attorney, N. H. Miller, yesterday entered suit against Father John McNally, claiming \$300 as due him as organist of the church.

THE RECORD.

Circuit Court—Judge MacArthur—Fisher & Co. vs. Fisher & Co.; case continued. Anderson vs. Smith; time to pay money extended to Tuesday next. Thomas vs. Turner, plaintiff called and dismissed. McBride vs. Fieschell, writ for plaintiff for possession and \$25. Hopkins vs. District of Columbia, on hearing. Adjourned until to-day.

Court in General Term—Chief Justice Clarke, Justices

Travelers' Guide.

BAITMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

THE MODEL FAST AND THE ONLY LINE

THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON.

DOUBLE TRACK, JANNEY COUPLER.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and 11th street.

For Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, daily, at 8:00 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:30 p. m., with through coaches and Pullman sleeping cars. A special train without change, 11:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Sunday.

For Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit at 8:30 a. m. and 1:15 p. m., in a solid train to Pittsburgh with sleeping cars attached.

Trains for Philadelphia and New York at 8:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For New York, 1:15 p. m. daily, with Pullman sleeping cars attached.

Baltimore on week days, 5:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m. For Baltimore on Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

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